

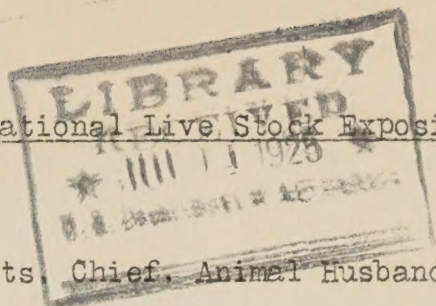
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Meeting of Committee on Exhibit for the 1925 International Live Stock Exposition

May 26, 1925.



The committee met at the office of E. W. Sheets, Chief, Animal Husbandry Division, at 10:30 o'clock. Those present were:

<u>Representative</u>	<u>Bureau</u>
E. W. Sheets	Animal Industry
C. D. Lowe	Animal Industry & Coop. Ext.
William Jackson	Animal Industry
W. R. Chapline	Forest Service
H. R. Kylie	Forest Service
J. C. Marquis	Agricultural Economics
F. L. Goll	Plant Industry
Lisle Morrison	Biological Survey
Miss Schmidt	Home Economics
R. S. Allen	Animal Industry
J. W. Hiscox	Exhibits
H. T. Baldwin	Exhibits

Representatives from the above bureaus only were present.

Dr. Lowe distributed copies of the report of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting to make recommendations as to the subject-matter of the 1925 exhibit.

After the members of the committee had had time to read the report, Mr. Sheets asked for comments upon it.

Mr. Morrison paid the sub-committee a compliment by saying that he considered its report an excellent one, and that it had evidently outlined an interesting and valuable exhibit. He added, however, that 'twould be better to have it form the basis of the 1926 exhibit as he believed it impossible to do such an outline justice in attempting to build an exhibit in five months.

Mr. Sheets asked Mr. Morrison if his bureau would be in position to furnish a mounted specimen of a coyote or bobcat for illustrating exhibit No. 1 if it should be needed. To which Mr. Morrison answered, "Yes."

Mr. Goll said that to date he had been unable to secure such material from his bureau's forage crops people on permanent pastures for exhibit No. 5 but would endeavor to do so.

Mr. Chapline, referring to exhibit No. 1, stated that the growing use of crossbreds for feeder lambs would seem to justify the use of crossbreds to illustrate part of that exhibit.

He suggested also that in exhibit No. 8, a part "e" could be added, emphasizing the wisdom of culling flocks of undesirable females instead of topping them as is sometimes practiced.

Mr. Marquis suggested that exhibit No. 2 should logically appear before exhibit No. 1 as an introduction to it, and that the wool story should then follow the lamb story.

He also stated that the results of the Department's meat survey would soon be available and that they would make a valuable contribution toward part "b" of exhibit No. 7.

Mr. Sheets said that if the exhibits outlined were more than could be built this year he believed that No. 4, which could be made an entire exhibit in itself, could be limited as to size, and that No. 2 might be eliminated.

Mr. Goll said it was his opinion that No. 2 should be kept because it would be good for State fair circuits.

Mr. Sheets said that past experience has shown that exhibits of similar character have been so general in nature that they do not prove of much interest in any section of the country; also that the necessity for yearly revision of the statistics they contain makes them further undesirable.

Mr. Hiscox said he would like to keep before the committee the need for making exhibits which would be useful over as large an area of the country as possible. Commenting on No. 3 he said that horse exhibits have proven of much more interest at Chicago than at other shows, and that in future they expect to route them to those fairs which enter considerable numbers of horses.

Mr. Marquis stated that it was his idea that exhibit No. 2 would show the regions of the country where the different types of sheep raising are to be found; illustrate those types with sheep; illustrate all the methods of management found under these types of sheep raising.

Mr. Marquis said that exhibit No. 6, Livestock Market News Service, and the bulletins and information exhibit, No. 11, belonged together and that they could be combined, although he believed it should be done better than last year.

Mr. Sheets said that he believed too much valuable exhibit space had been used heretofore for the office; that it might well be relegated to a less conspicuous part of the room, leaving to those on duty in the information booth the task of directing people and answering miscellaneous questions.

Mr. Marquis heartily concurred in this suggestion, and it was pointed out at the same time that any exhibits which are placed in the center of the room should be so constructed and arranged as not to prevent visitors seeing from one side of the room to the other.

Mr. Marquis moved the adoption of the sub-committee's report as a working basis for the next International. The motion was carried without dissent.

Mr. Sheets urged that the sub-committee be given authority to collect the subject-matter for the exhibit by June 1 (June 15 at the latest), stating that unless it was done at once it would be September 1 before the task was completed. Unanimous consent was given to his suggestion.

TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
1925 INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXHIBIT

1. The Production, Marketing and Utilization of Lamb. It would be confined to that phase of lamb production starting on the western range, continued in the Corn Belt and ending with the sale of the finished animals on the market, their slaughter and the utilization of the meat. Part I would show the range breeding, feeding and management practices necessary for the production of choice lambs and good wool. Part II would show successful methods of finishing lambs, in corn fields, in open yards and in barns. Part III would show how lambs are graded and sell on the market and the retail cuts from common and choice grades and how they may be utilized by the consumer to best advantage.

Common and choice grades of live animals including breeding ewes and rams, feeder and finished lambs and of the carcasses and cuts of the Rambouillet breed would be shown in the proper places. Six to eight live animals would probably be necessary.

2. Our Sheep Industry - Where it is and what it does. This would show graphically the distribution of sheep in the United States identifying the areas of specialized production with farm management data to show the place of sheep in the agriculture of each section.

3. Horse Types That Are in Demand. By the use of living animals show two or three types of draft horses and mules and one or two saddle types that are in demand. Support these with production and market data to emphasize the necessity of producing more horses of the kind shown. The additional market classes and grades of horses and those of mules would be shown by lantern slides or bromides.

4. Farm Sanitation and Disease Prevention.

a. Show the necessity of sunlight, ventilation, ample air volume, drainage, cleanliness, absence of dampness and other hygienic surroundings in quarters used for livestock.

b. Show how to prepare several common disinfecting solutions with spray outfits and other equipment for proper disinfection.

c. Show advantages in immunizing hogs against hog cholera, perhaps emphasizing inoculation of suckling pigs.

d. Show prevalence of tuberculosis among livestock and poultry and how eradication is being accomplished and what it means to have an accredited herd or to live in an accredited area.

e. Show McLean County System of swine sanitation.

f. Show how to treat sheep for stomach worm infestation and advantages of same.

g. Show protection afforded by using immunizing vaccines such as against blackleg, anthrax, shipping fever, etc.

h. Show how foreign livestock plagues such as foot and mouth disease and fowl pest are controlled.

- i. Show prevalence of contagious abortion and methods of control.
- j. Show how to prevent white scours, joint and navel ill and other diseases of the new-born animal.

5. Permanent Pastures. Show how to obtain, how to maintain and utilize to best advantage and what they are worth in livestock production.

6. U.S.D.A. Livestock Market News Service.

- a. What it is.
- b. How to use it to advantage.
- c. What makes the price.

7. How to Tell Good Beef.

a. Under refrigeration contrast wholesale and retail cuts of beef of good and poor quality and on a panel indicate the production practices responsible for the two qualities. Also show that a forequarter cut from a choice carcass is preferable to a hindquarter cut of a common carcass.

b. Install a retail market where the public is offered at the usual price differences, a choice and a common steak as a combination purchase, proper cooking directions and a card for reporting the purchaser's experiences to be included. The same idea to be used on forequarter and hindquarter cuts, the former of good quality and the latter poor.

8. The Purebred Beef Cattle Industry. ("Better Bulls")

a. Show by statistics relative prices for purebreds over a period of 20-25 years and compare with prices of slaughter animals on the per head basis, as proof that now is the opportune time to purchase purebreds, especially sires.

- b. Show the small percentage of purebred sires now in use.
- c. Show that purebred sires pay.
- d. Use a purebred sire (possibly a bull) in the exhibit.

9. Swine Production. Based on ton-litter work, illustrate the points in breeding, feeding and management responsible for greatest success in pork production.

10. Livestock Equipment. Show service assistance offered by the Department to the livestock farmer, covering some of the more commonly used items of equipment, similar to what was shown on swine last year on the easel.

11. Bulletins and Information. Similar to last year.

